The statute makes it the duty of the state printer to print the Legislative journals and documents, and the laws passed at each session of the Legislature, in addition to publishing the state paper in which certain legal notices are to be in-

seried.

The opision is quite prevalent this branch of the public zervice is susceptible of material and nieful change, and that such change is demanded by considerations connected with public economy and retreachment.

The printing for the Legislature and the several department, and the angular publication of a velume of laws is in

The printing for the Legislature and the several departments, and the annual public tion of a volume of laws is in all respects a mechanical duty, and I see no reason why it should not, like every other branch of business which involves the expenditure of money, be the subject of contract, based upon a just equivalent for the services rendered. The Biate paper would then only have the insertion of legal notices, most of which are paid for by the individual for whom the services are rendered.

whom the services are rendered.

In connection with this subject it has occurred to me that In connection with this subject it has occurred to me that the public interests would be essentially premoted by providing for the publication of all the laws which shall be designated by the Secretary of State as of a general nature, in at least one newspaper in each of the Counties of the State, together with such laws of a local character as may be of interest to the citizens of the particular County where they shall be published.

shall be published.

This would bring home a knowledge of the laws to the This would bring home a knowledge of the laws to the People much more effectually than the present practice of confining the publication to the State paper. The expense would not be very large, and it would be greatly outweighed by the more general diffusion of a knowledge of the laws. The additional expense would be more than saved by the change which has been suggested in relation to the other public printing.

The additional expense would be more than saved by the change which has been suggested in relation to the other public printing.

The tempression is very general that several of the public officers in the city of New-York, particularly those who are consected with our inspection laws, are extravagantly paid for their services. This altimately operates as a tax either upon the producer or the consumer, or both. There may be other public officers whose compensation exceeds a just equivalent for the services rendered. Should you find such to be the case, you will apply the proper corrective.

The privileges granted to banking institutions, doubtless had for their object the public a commodation; for any other purpose they would be editely inadmissible. All legislation on this subject should be in reference to the accomplishment of this end, and the banks should be made to do their duty to the propte. A bank, while it pursues the fair and legitimate object of its creation, has the power of adding all the business relations of the country; but when it is converted to the purpose of accommodating stockholders, directors, speculators and monopolists, to the exclusion of business men, it becomes a curse to the community, and I can bardly imagine a greater evil. Such a system is calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

The banking institutions should at all times be subject to the control of the legislature, who cannot well be too watchful in checking their natural tendency to partiality and inflated issues. Every institution that diverts its means from the legitimate purposes of banking, should be primptly deprived of its charter. Every issitution that divinfully lufflis its duties to the public, should be sustained and protected.

The bill holder does not participate in the advantages resulting from the privileges granted to banking institutions. He has no authorised agency in conducting its affairs, and is

The bill hotter abes and partiage in the bill hotter such as sulting from the privileges granted to banking institutions. He has no authorised agency in conducting its affairs, and is the instrument of giving circulation to their issues, which results in a benefit to the stockholder. Under such circumstances, with power and duty all on one side, nothing can be more just than that the bill holder should be effectually

protected from loss and inconvenience.

The Safety Fund system was designed mainly to accomplish this end, and while the fund remained adequate, it furnished the means for a prompt and certain redemption of the notes of insolvent banks, and gave greater security to the notes of insolvent banks, and gave greater security is the bill holder, than any other system in practice Until recently, the public have doubtless felt great secu-

rity in this system; but the fund has become so much impaired by the failure of several banks, that it is now unable to meet the immediate calls upon it. The contributions required by law will not provide for a complete redemption of the bills of insolvent banks ubtil the lst of January, 1849. This estimate is based on the supposition that no part of the bills of the banks that have failed, will be paid from

The facts developed in relation to the insolvent banks, The facts developed in relation to the hashvent Galax, show that there has been, in some instances, great abuse in their management, and a great disregard of moral obligation. How it should have happened that a bank could so improperly conduct its offairs as to cause a total loss to the stockholders, and leave no assets for the redemption of its bills in circulation, and yet escape the timely observation of the Bank Commissioners, I am unable to imagine. It may have sended form, the want of proper means for ascertain resulted from the want of proper means for ascertain the real condition of the banks. But whatever may have been the cause, it is quite evident that the appointment of commission is has not answered all the valuable ends which

vere anticipated from the measure.

It has been ascertained that the issues of some banks tha e falled have greatly exceeded the amount authorized aw. To grard against such an abuse in future, I renew regommendation of my predecessor that the circulating a should be registered and countersigned by some pub-

nands our careful attention.

demands our careful attention.

In almost all cases, the mai-practice of these institutions can be traced to the neglect or fraudulent acts of their efficers; and within the last six years there have been several extraordinary cases of peculation and fraud. I recommend that provision be made by law for punishing all future transgressions of the kind by imprisonment in the State Prison. gressions of the kied by imprisonment in the State Prison. The stockholders have no means of effectually guarding against mismanagement, but they ought to regard themselves as responsible for a proper selection of officers.

In recommending the most efficient measures for protecting the public against the francis alluded to, it must not be understood that I feel any kostility to well conducted banking institutions. Our banks were among the first in the Union to resume specie payments after the general suspen-

Union to resume specie payments after the general suspen-sion in 1837, and the sound institutions have steadily main-

I would make no change in the present system, merely for the sake of change or in a spirit of hostility to banks. No restrictions should be imposed that are calculated unnecessarily to embarrass the banks; but every solvent institution has a deep interest in the adoption of such measures as will has a deep interest in the adoption of such measures as will revive and restore public confidence in the banking system. That system has become so interwoven with the alternative that it gapent he shandoned without

great public inconvenience. But the banks can only be supported by such a thorough reform of abuses as will give the people a sound currency, always convertible into gold and silver without expense or delay.

Eighty-five association and individual bankers have deposited the requisite securities, and received circulation notes therefor under the general banking law. Seven of these have been closed by their own officers, and have redeemed their notes at par, excepting \$1.102 now outstanding, for the redemption of which an equal amount has been 

\$1,530 697 86 Of which the Comptroller has sold 400 00 Bank of Western New-York...... Bonds and mortgages are now in suit

for collection, amounting to ......

And bonds and mortgages are build in

trust for the Albany City Bank for the redemption of the notes of the Farmers' Bank of Orleans, amounting to..... -955,039 30 Loss to bill bolders, exclusive of interest in case the bonds and mortgages unsold are redeemed

nt par value......\$242.519 70 Fifty-two associations and individual bankers are new in The notes in circulation amount to......

Securities, viz: State Stock. New-Yerk..... \$1,131 577 38

\$1,000,000 00 Indiana.....
Illinois.....
Arkansas .....
Michigan..... 170,000 00 565,000 00 113,000 00 590,000,00 Alabama ...... 44,000 00 Kentucky ..... 31,000 00 94,000 00 99,000 00 Cash interest deposite 6,767 88 \$4,673,664 28 \$1,622,607 55 Bond and mortgages..... .. 1,516,578 97

Deficit in amount of securities..... \$556,619 18 It will be seen by the preceding statement that the securities, estimating the state stocks at their market value and the boads and mortgages at their full amount, are insufficient by \$556,619 18, to redeem the notes in circulation.

The state of New York is essentially agricultural. The public munificence cannot be better bestowed than in promotion and adventure of the production and the production are production and the production and the production and the production are production as a production and the production and the production are producted by the production and the production and the production are producted by the production and the production and the production and the production are producted by the production are producted by the production and the production are producted by the production and the production are producted by the production and the production are producted by the production are producted by moting and advancing its prosperity. Every business pro-fession is in a great measure dependent on the profitable ap-plication of labor in the various productions of the soil, and in improvements in the system of husbandry.

Our agricultural societies, when properly conducted, are

well calculated to induse a spirit of emulation and an experi-mental knowledge of the utility of a rotation of crops, the cultivation of seeds adapted to the character of the soil, economy in the application of labor, by the introduction of hasbandry, and improvements in the breest of animals. The importation of large quantities of grain from foreign countries, in 1836 and 1837, is an anomaly in the history of

our country, and will hardly be credited by the next gene-ration. It affords conclusive evidence that the efforts and report of their proceedings during the past year, which will disclose interesting information. I recommend this subject to your special care, under the

conviction that it is intimately connected with the substantial welfare of the people.

The act organizing the militia of this State imposes a burdensome duty, which to some extent operates unequally. A large proportion of those who perform military service are farmers, mechanics and common laborers. The present system contemplates an organization, an inspection of arms and equipments, and improvement in military science. Those who are earolled are required anunally to meet once by companies, once by regiments, and, in addition to this, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, two days in succession, for the purpose of training, disciplining, and improving in martial exercise."

cians, two days in succession, for the parents."
disciplining, and improving in martial exercise."
In case of war and insurrection the country depends es-

In case of war and insurrection the country depends essentially on an effective and well-organized militia. It
would not be proper to dispense with any of the present
requirements that serve beneficially to accomplish this end,
nor such as are accessary to keep up a proper organization
and inspection. But I apprehend experience has shown
that trainings for the purpose of improvement in military
science, have failed to accomplish that end except in cities
and villages, where meetings are frequent and convenient.
It is said that a raw recruit is as easily instructed as one
taken from the ranks of the militia.

I am very strongly inclined to the opinion that if the militia laws were so amended as to keep up an organization

It all very strongly institute to be optioned that in the mi-litualizes were so amended as to keep up a organization by a perfect euroiment and a full corps of others, and dis-pense with all trainings excepting an annual meeting by regiments, for the purpose of inspection and review, it would releve the community from a burden for which there ap-

pears to me to be no equivalent.

If the system should be changed, as suggested, preper encouragement should be changed, as suggested, preper encouragement should be held out for a voluntary organization of uniform edimpanies. Associations for such purposes should be authorized to make by-laws, which should be highly moder proper fires and binding under proper fines and penalties fixed by statute. To such companies the State might loan sil the arms and equipments of a soldier for the field and camp, under regu-lations that would ensure their safe-keeping and preserva-

The courts martial, for the trial of delinquents, as now constituted, are regarded as expensive and vexatious. Delinquents are required to meet at some central place in the regiment, and are sometimes kept there for several days in succession, and the collections for fines are generally ab-

sorbed in expenses incurred.

A reduction of military service should be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the equivalent now demanded from those enrolled who belong to the Society of

There is no remark more common than that the times are There is no remark more common than that the times are hard—the people embarrassed in all their business relations, and the public burden is constantly increasing. It is certainly just and proper; and your time cannot well be better employed than in efforts to mitigate the exactions of the government and alleviate the condition of the people.

The Adjutant General reports, that from the inspection returns made to his office for the current year, the aggregation of the conditions are as follow: | Total | Total exhibits an increase of six thousand one hund-

Total.

This total exhibits an increase of six thousand one hundred and eighty six in the strength of the State militia.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the consideration of an act entitled "an act ta extend the exemption of household furniture and working tools from distress for rent and sale under execution," passed April 11th, 1812.

In addition to the articles formerly exempt, this act adds those of "necessary heusehold funkure, and working tools, and teams, owned by any person being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, to the value of not exceeding one hundred and fitty dollars."

According to my impressions, this act has not, in all its provisions, met with general favor: and the objectic as which have been urged, with much plausibility, are the uncertainty of the value of the articles exempt, and its effects on contracts existing at the time the law passed.

When an indebtedness is incurred by one individual to another, the means and ability of the debtor to pay are doubtless taken into consideration, and serve as a basis for the credit. The propriety of any enactment which diminated the abstracts and abstr

doubiless taken into consideration, and serve as a basis for the credit. The propriety of any enactment which diminishes the means or lessens the ability of the debtor to pay, is to say the least of it, very questionable.

Whether the articles proposed to be exempted are worth one hundred and fifty collars, or mere or less, is a question about which parties may differ, and it is apprehended will be the source of snuch hitigation.

All laws which interfere with the relations between debtor and creditor, by impairing the obligations of contracts, have a demoralising influence upon the people, and selsom if ever prove keneficial even to those for whose benefits they were professedly made.

The repudiation of a public debt is a heresy that Pirnst is nowhere seriously entertained. I are confident that the people of every State in this Usion would reject the idea of such dishonor, and that they possess a patriotism and public

such disbooor, and that they possess a patriotism and public spirie that would induce them to submit to any burden ra-ther than incur the opprobrium of such foul disgrace. It is doubtless true that during the 1. Bated period through

It is dominies true that during the hibated period through which we have passed, many Siales improvidently entered on the construction of public works altogether too much extended, and under an ill-digested and defective system of finance. Hence the lamentable spectacle of ruined credit suspended and unfinished roads and canals.

But in looking on this gloomy picture, we should always

auth looking on this ground plate, we should aways recollect that this improvidence proceeded from the motive of improving the condition of the States, and not from the intention of contracting debts beyond their ability to pay. The fault that has been committed on this subject may be traced to that spirit of extravagance and speculation that pervaded every portion of our widely extended community. Few individuals were exempt from its direful consequences, seed instead of indusing in feelings of recrimination, we and instead of indulging in feelings of recrimination, we should repair the sad consequences by frugality, industry and economy in all the departments of life.

Success in the great work of improving the condition of a State by the construction of roads and canals depends very much on a prudent system, which shall have for its object the public good rather than the gratification of sectional feeling or personal cupidity.

and consequently much depressed in the money market; but the people of these States should not despair. Most of them possess a territory unsurpassed in its fertility. Every part of the globe is contributing by its surplus population, to the settlement of the country, and preparing the way for the most important results. I indulge the cheerful hope, that the time is not very distant, when most if not all the States will find means to resuscitate their credit and finish their public works.
'The State of New-York should cherish the hope that such

expectations will be realized. Her natural position, in reference to Inland commerce, enables her to furnish the channels of communication for a trade that, in no very distant period of time, will be unsurpassed in magnitude.

Tembrace the present occasion to exhibit, in a brief manner, the gratifying position occupied by this State, in her agricultural commercial and manufacturing interests.

It appears by the last census that the population of the United States amounts to 17,063,666, of which the State of New-York has 2,423,917—equal to more than one-eighth of the whole promption.

the whole population.

The number of bushels of grain raised is 615,525,302, of which this State has 51,721,827—equal to nearly one-twelfth part of the whole.
The number of heads of live stock is 74,264,522, of which this State has 10,128,042—equal to about one-seventh part.

The number of pounds of word produced is 35,802,114, of which this State is estitled to 9,845,295—equal to one-fourth. which this State is cuttled to 9,832,29—equal to one-fourth. The number of commercial houses engaged in the foreign trade is 1,108, of which there are in this State 489—equal to something less than one-half.

The capital invested in foreign trade is \$119,295,887, of which there belongs to this State \$49,533,001, equal tonearly

me half.

There are 4,005 weeden manufactories of all kinds, of which there are in this State 1,213, equal to more than one-

fourth.

The aggregate value of woolen goods manufactured, is estimated at \$20,606,919, of which this State has \$3,537,337. qual to about one-sixth part. In the manufacture of weolen there are 21,343 persons and the manufacture of wester meter are 2,575 persons emilioyed, and in this State 4,336, equal to one-fifth.

The capital employed is \$15,765,124, and in this State \$3,49,349, equal to more than one-fifth.

The value of c\_tton manufactured articles is estimated at \$46,359,453, and in this State at \$3,640,237, equal to about

one-thirteenth part.

The number of persons employed in the cotton manufacturies is estimated at 72,192, and in this State at 7,407, equal to about one-tenth.

to about one-tenth.

The capital employed is estimated at \$51,109.359, of which this State has \$4,900,772, equal to about one-tenth.

There has been paid from the public Treasury, for all purposes connected with the Establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum, the sum of \$229,415.70. This sum was discussed by the state of the State Lunatic Asylum, the sum of \$229,415.70. bersed for the purchase of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, the erection of a building five hundred and fifty feet in length, three stories high exclusive of the basement. The building is located on an elevated and com-manding site, about one mile from the city of Utica, and will accommodate three bundred inmates.

will accommodate three hundred inmates.

The act of 1842 appointed nine managers, to whom is assigned the general control of the property, the appointment of a superintendent, the establishment of by-laws, rules and of a superintendent, the establishment of by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the Asylam.

On the 9th of last September, they appointed Dr. A. Brigham, superintendent and physician. This gentleman has for several years been engaged in the retreat for the insane at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

Some delay has occurred in preparing the building for the reception of patients, by the necessity of repairing some defects in the furnace for warming it, and in providing for an adequate supply of water. It is now contemplated that patients will be received as early as the 16th just. The managers will doubtless report to you a detailed statemest of all their proceedings, and I cherish the hope that this incitation will soon dispense its relief to that unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, for velose aid and comfort it has been established by an enlightened spirit of philamberus.

At the extra session of the last Legislature, my predecescommunicated a report from Mr. Broadhead in relation is mission to England, Holland and France, to obtain or ascribe papels affecting "the colonial or other history of

From this report, and a letter dated at London on the 3d of last December, it appears that the agent cannot prosecute the object of his appointment to a successful termination, without a further appropriation of five or six thousand dolars. He states that he is in the midst of interesting examinations, and that important documents have been selected for transcription. It is doubtless desirable that this undertaking should not be frustrated for the want of adequate means to carry it forward. If the Legislature should cur in this or inion, their early attention to the subject is ren dered proper, in order that the agent may be relieved from the painful position of being engaged in a foreign mission

dered proper, in order that the agent may be relieved from the painful position of being engaged in a foreign mission without the requisite means.

A concurrent resolution was adopted at the last session of the legislature, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make use of their best efforts to procure the passage of a law refinding from the public treasury the fine inflicted urou and paid by General Jackson—Since that time, the President of the United States, in a just and magnazimous spirit, commended the subject to the attention of Congress. Although the sentiment of the people of this state was expressed through your predecessors, yet of this state was expressed through your predecessors, ye it will be highly preper that it should again be heard through you, until, mingling with the voices of the people of the whole Union, the national legislature shall leel con-

strained to consummate this act of justice.
WILLIAM C. BOUCK. Albany, January Sd, 1843.

If The American Laborer for JANUARY e ready for delivery to-morrow morning. This is the 10th No. of the volume: two more numbers complete the work.

Contents of this (January) Number Brief Editorials; Effect of the New Tariff on the Price of Manufactures and the Interests of Labor (Editorial); Free Trade vs. Free Trade (Editorial); U. S. STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND REVENUES, with accompanying Editorial; THE TARIFF QUESTION-By EDWARD C. DELAVAN ENGLISH MANUFACTURES-U. S. TARIFF; REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, with Accompanying Documents; THE PROTECTIVE POLICY; THE TARIFF AMONG FARMERS; THE NEW TARIFF; RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE USEFUL ARTS-A Lecture, by Prof. POTTER; FREE TRADE FALLACIES; SOILS; IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICUL-TURE; THE BUSINESS OF FARMING; THE AMERICAN SYS-TEM; THE FAR WEST; THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST; ARBORICULTURE.

Tr Price per single number 61 cents; for the entire year 75 cents.

The most splendid Signal Lantern in the State will be presented by the Ludy Hamilton Society, This Evening at the Church at the corner of Delancy and Christie streets.— The Mayor and Common Council with all the Chief Engineers, from the oldest down to the present day, will be on the stage. Tickets to be had at the door during the day and evening.

If A meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward is called by the Alderman and Assistant, at the Northern Exchange, No. 273 Bleecker-street, this evening, at 7 o'clock, in pursuance of a Resolution adopted by both Boards of Aldermen to take measures for the immediate cons ruction of a Railroad to Albany, by the New-York and Albany Railroad Company. It is expected that the Hon. Aaron Clark, John B. Scoles, Esq., and others, will address the meeting on this important subject.

To See the advertisement of Messrs. John Campbell & Co., on the first page.

## THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1843.

## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Whis Young Men. New York, Dec. 9, 1542.

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Young Mes of this
city be requested to meet at the Whig Head-Quarters in
their respective Wards, on Wednesday evening, the 4th day

anuary next, at 7 o'clock, to elect three Delegates from a Ward to the General Committee of Democratic Whig

Young Men.
The fallowing are the places of meeting:
1st Ward, Thresher's Broad-street Hotel.
24 " Jones's Second Ward Hotel.
24 " Jones's Second ward Hotel.

Shakspeare Hotel.
Marion House, 165 Chapel-street.
Mouroe Hall.

Franklin Hotel, Rutgers, cor. Cherry-sts.

Howard House.
Northern Exchange, Bleecker-street.
Columbian Hall, Grand street.
23 Avenue D.
Mouse of John G. Farrington, corner of 122thstreet and 3rd Avenue.
Corner of Grand and Clinton-streets.

Constitution Hall.
Hazleton's, 6th Avenue.
Henry Clay House, Avenue A.
ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman. By order. ADDISON DO S. D. JACKSON, C. K. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

Young Men.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order. ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.

IF Gen. Committee of Democratic Whig

S. D. JACKSON, Secretaries. Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residen ces or places of business in the city at an early bour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by

note through the Post Office, at the publication office, 160 Nassau-street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a veek, to be paid to the Carrier.

IT At WASHINGTON CITY the Tribune may be obtained rom F. LUFF. IJ At PHILADELPHIA, from BURGESS & ZEIBER, in the

Ledger Building.
D' At TROY, N. Y., from HIRAM GREENB. TAI NEW HAVEN, from T. H. Pease.

We have had in type for some days a long and very thie Review of Mr. BANCROFT's Lecture on " Genius-the Expression of the Spirit of the Age." We shall give it a place as soon as the great press upon our columns of matter of a more immediate and temporary interest will allow.

The Newark Daily Advertiser contains a Report of the Proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry, which we think we have read before; and yet it is credited to no

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK was organized on Tuesday by electing Gen. George R. DAVIS of Troy (a distinguished and ardent anti-War Federalist, late Bank Commissioner, &c.) Speaker of the House, and Mr. Wales of the same County (Rensselaer) for Clerk. The Whigs supported Hon. WILLIS HALL of Albany for Speaker and PHILANDER B. PRINDLE of Chenango (their old and excellent officer) for Clerk. The Senate was already organized.

Gov. Bouck's Message.

The gifted bard who has celebrated in undying strains the more than Spartan heroism of the Kilkenny cats, has represented the narrator of their unequalled exploit as interrupting his fellow-colloquist with

By —! you talk all and I talk none!"

We have been taught how to sympathise with him. Our new Governor, who, we were assured by his friends, was to reform the abominable nui sance of interminable Executive Messages, has come down upon us with one so long (to say nothing of its flatness) as greatly to resemble the Erie Canal. It is so long that we could not print it vesterday morning, when it was at our service, without making our paper quite toe late; and even now. when we do publish it, in our finest type and as compactly as possible, we are allowed no room to menk of it. The Governor 'talks all,' and so al

lows us room to 'talk none,' at present. When Gov. Yates was in power, a Dutch admirer critically and phrenologically observed that Gov. Yates's head was not so long as Gov. Clinton's, but then it was twice as thick.' A comparison similar in spirit though differing in terms is forced upon us by this document. It has all the length which marred Gov. Seward's Messages, while devoid of the ability which rendered that diffuseness endurable.

We will not here review the Governor's financial expose. It will be seen that he is able, in a season of extraordinary depression of business and decrease of all Canal Revenues, to show a deficit of less than \$200,000 in the total Income of the State for the last year, but none in the Canal Revenues, even by his own showing, there being a balance of near \$70,000 in their favor. But there is a small balance against the General Fund, caused, we believe, by outlays for permanent additions to the State Property. Whether the People will consider this unforeseen result of an extraordinary depression a sufficient excuse for imposing on them a tax of \$650,000 per annum for five years, and at the same time stopping the Public Works, remains yet to be seen, as the Governor will find in due season.

Gov. Bouck is evidently in favor either of persisting in the stoppage of the Public Works or of changing ground at an early day and going on with them-one or both. Our readers may perhaps be more successful in determining which of them than we have been. We commend them to a careful study of this portion of the Message.

The information that a Governor has at last been selected "from the Agricultural portion of the community" will of course tickle the farmers amazingly. We apprehend, however, that if His Excellency has earned the forty to fifty thousand dollars he has drawn from the State Treasury for his official services through the last twenty years (and we have supposed such to be the fact) his mastery of the science of raising Southdowns and ruta bagas must be about on a par with his states-

The Governor's constitutional argument against the right of Congress to prescribe a uniform mode of electing Members of the House, when the Constitution expressly declares that "Congress" may at any time "make or alter" the regulations respecting "the time, place, and manner" of making such elections, may be very forcible, but it does seem that his ambition has led him to attempt too hard a task. It takes a great lawyer to 'argue the seal off the bond' in so plain a case as this. He is very careful to conceal the object and effect of the provision he condemns.

His opposition to the Bankrupt Law and to all legislation for the relief of unfortunate debtors. appears to us very far behind the spirit of the age. But this is a matter of opinion on which we are aware that many disagree with us.

His slavery argument we like. The Abelitionists have virtually done what they could to secure his election, and now he returns the compliment by urging a repeal of all the State Laws unfavorable to slavery and the adoption of an opposite policy throughout. He does not yet propose any such penal enactments against Abolitionists as the penal enactment and the penal enactment and the penal enactment and the penal enactment and the penal en

Gov. Marcy hinted at: it will be time for this after they have helped him to a reelection.

There is a meanness in the pettifoggery about stealing a slave within the jurisdiction of Virginia" which Gov. Bouck must not bear the discredit of originating. It is a part of the low shuffling of the Loco-Foco majority of the last Legislature. Nobody needed to be told that stealing any thing is a crime; the question between New-York law and Virginia law is whether he who merely connives at the escape of a slave-who perhaps only knows that a slave has escaped or concealed himself on board a vessel-is really guilty of stealing. If he is, then Moses was a most atrocious thief in leading the Israelites out of Egypt. To twist the question into the shape the Governor would have it wear, is below even the low cunning of His Excellency.

a dozen pages from Webster's Spelling-Book. Perhaps, however, the Governor understands better than we do the mental resources of those on whom it is intended to have effect. More anon. THE MUTINY .- The Correspondent of the American contains the following notice of the attention the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry now in session here, excite at Washington, and of the

investigation to which the Commander's action

There is a greater amount of unnecessary inform-

ation in this Message than in any we ever before

will yet be subjected: "Political questions have yet so slight a hold upon the minds of men here, that the "Somers mutiny" continues to be the great and absorbing object of interest. I have never known a case where an occurrence out of Washington, excited such strong, universal and permanent interest in Congress. The reports of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are very carefully scanned, and are already giving occasion to very grave discussions of the principles involved in this very remarkable transaction. The great question, and, in fact, the only point after the evidence of the danger is complete, is as to the power, the right, to deal thus with human life in anticipation of danger and for the security of life and the prevention of crime. It is a case which does not concern so small a matter as the mere discipline and security of our Navy. It is to establish a precedent for the decision of all future contingencies of a parallel nature in all American vessels that traverse the common ocean. Each vessel contains a community, an isolated human society, necessarily governed by peculiar natural and moral laws, and just so far independent of the limitations, checks and cautions of municipal law, as it is deprived of the security and protection of that law; yet just so far subject and responsible to it as may be required by a due regard o the safety of all similar floating communities, the common rights of mankind, and the natural rights of each individual man. The proceedings and results of the Court of Inquiry are therefore not only interesting, but important to others than those immediately concerned, though these proceedings are merely preliminary to those which are to settle this great precedent, involving the nicest points of nature law and moral right. It is barely possible that the subject may have some profundities of this sort, below the reach of the 'deep-sea line" of any mere Naval judgement .-

Rt. Rev. Bishop HUGHES will lecture at the Tabernacle, this evening, on "The Influence of Christianity on Civilization." That the Bishop is a man of eminent ability and learning there is none among us so blind as to deny; and we presume, frem his uniform course on former occasions like this, that his lecture this evening will be calculated to instruct and gratify Christians of different creeds from his own. We cannot doubt that a crowded auditory will be in attendance.

At any rate, the case will have the revision and

final action of the greatest minds and the highest

authorities of the country."

evening at the Rutgers' Institute, on English Poe try, and will give illustrations and comments. Dr. Cox is well known as a man of unusual ability and of great force and eloquence as a public speaker.

IF We are requested to state that John B. Scoles, Esq. will Lecture before the Democratic Clay Club of the 8th Ward this evening, at the Howard House.

THOR. JOSHUA LEE, for some years member of Congress and the State Legislature, died at Penn Yan, Yates co. on the 23th ult.

IF The City Government of Boston was orranized on Monday the 4th. The new Mayor, Hon. Martin Brimmer, was sworn into office and delivered his inaugural address-occupied entirely with the concerns of the city. The amount of property destroyed in the city by fire during the past year was \$107,694. The city has 104 primary and 13 grammar schools, containing an aggregate of 13,405 pupils. The finances of the city are in very satisfactory condition. Her debt is \$1,484, 267, and means are provided for its nearly entire payment within the next ten years.

THE ASHBURTON .- We took a survey of this new Liverpool packet-ship yesterday. She is a glorious evidence of the perfection which maritime architecture has attained among us. So superb are her cabins and so beautiful her state-rooms, that it seems almost a sin to soil them by using, and yet they are as well calculated for comfort as elegance. We presume they are not surpassed for sither by any vessel afloat. The Ashburton is a noble ship of over 1,000 tons' register, and is commanded by Capt. Henry Huttlesen. She is built for Grinnell. Minturn & Co.'s popular line, in which she sails for Liverpool on Monday next.

The Merchants' Exchange in Boston was formally opened for business on Monday last. Addresses were delivered by A. E. Belknap and J. Thomas Stevenson, Esqs., and an appropriate series of resolutions was adopted. The corner stone of the building was laid on the second of August, 1841, and during its erection no accident has happened to those engaged upon it.

The Halifax Nova Scotian says a peddler was frozen to death on the Margaret's Bay road, about three-fourths of a mile from Boutlier's, near the Great Lake. His pack was found about two miles from where he perished.

Dr By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Welch's celebrated Olympic Circus opens this evening at the Park Theatre. The Proprietors promise to bestow the greatest care and circumspection in the manage-

TW When Cataline attempted to overturn the liberties of Rome he commenced by corrupting the morals of the youth, and although he did not succeed in his netarious attempt, his same was branded with infamy. Various plans of treat-ment have been proposed for mental alienation with limited success, but for diseases of the physical frame a remedy has been discovered, which in a large majority of cases, will relieve the patient of his sufferings, and if timely adminis-tered, care the disease. Sande's Sarsaparilla will perfectly care diseases of the nervous membranes, Scrofula or King's Evil, Fever Sories, Pustules and Piniples on the face, Rhen-matism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions and other diseases caused by an inspure state of the blood. For evidence of its controlling influence over disease, see certificates of cures

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Things in Washington. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1843.

New-Year Day passed over in this place as that holiday usually does; that is to say, Congress did not sit, nor was there any meeting of Committees, but a general making of calls-not as with you in New-York, upon all of our acquaintances, but upon s few of the more eminent dignitaries living here. The rush to the President's house was as great as usual, and the same motley assemblage of hackney coaches and private carriages and liveried servants without, and within, of ladies, loafers, Members of Congress, private citizens, Foreign Ministers in gay court dresses, officers of the Army and Navy in uniform, all jammed and crowded together by thousands, without erder, or system, or ceremony -the same unmeaning shaking of the President's hand by every body, very much in the style in which whole neighborhoods tug at the handle of read. It would have been just as sensible to insert the town pump at the street corner-all duly en acted to the satisfaction of those concerned.

This ceremony has to be performed every year and is always enacted in the same way and by the same great crewd of all sorts of people, no matter who is President or whether he is popular or net, though I doubt not the Madisonian puts it all down is evidence of the overwhelming popularity of the President. The venerable ex-President Adams also received the calls of a large number. They, however, were intended as expressions of respect and regard, for no other motive could have induced them, in the absence of all display of pageantry and of the crowd which attracts all the people of the City and District to the President's home on such occasions.

Gen. Scott, as Commander of the Army, also received many calls. He is certainly the most 'eminent" man in Washington at this time. The day was mild and bright and beautiful.

Now that the holidays are over, we may expect to see Congress resume business in good earnest. In the Senate there was a debate upon the Oregon bill. After some amendments the bill was ordered to be printed. The Senate soon after adjourned at an early hour.

In the House, during the morning hour, some matters of interest came up; among others, Mr. Slade moved to suspend the 21st rule to enable him to offer a resolution in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was voted down without debate, by ayes and noes-ayes 73, nous 111-every Northern Whig voting in the affirmative, and every Locofoco against it.

A resolution was offered by C. J. Ingersoll to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, which was negatived.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan of New-York, providing for withholding the assent of Congress to an enactment of the territorial legislature of Florida, imposing a capitation tax upor all free negroes, and providing that, in default of its payment, they are to be sold! A most iniquitous and cruel law, and which is earnestly condemned by all Florida gentlemen here. This too was rejected, or rather laid on the table, by the help of Northern Loco-Foco votes. A great crowd had again collected in the gal

leries to hear Marshall's speech upon the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, but upon the arrival of the hour of one when that bill came up, Mr. M. rose and declared himself indisposed and unable to speak, and declined the floor. Mr. Milton Brown then obtained the floor, and made a sensible speech of an hour against the repeal.

Mr. Weller, a conceited young man from Ohio with much more impudence than intellect, a most thorough adept in the coarsest scurrility, and a fit Rev. Dr. Cox, from Brooklyn, lectures this associate for the fragrant boquet from Ohio in the capitation tax on said persons and authorises them Senate, then obtained the floor, and entertained the House for an hour with his maudlin display of He made the distressing announcement that he

would not be a candidate for reclection to Congress-a declaration which could not have been received with composure had not Members enjoved the consoling hope that his colleague, Medill, (who is his equal in the possession of all decent and manly qualities) will condescend to remain in Congress a while longer. Mr. Weller (who, I am glad to say, is no connexion of Sam. who had some talent,) was opposed to the Bankrupt Law, and in favor of Capt. Tyler so long as he will keep his father-in-law, Bryan, in office. Mr. Ferris of New-York also spoke in favor of

the repeal. Mr. Cushing strove hard to obtain the floor, but

unsuccessfully. The House then adjourned. MANHATTAN.

## Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, January 4-P. M. There is but little news of interest stirring, the public aind being turned towards the State Capitol. The wea ther continues extremely cold, which no doubt will have a great tendency to increase the already large amount of suffering now prevailing in our city.

The Philadelphia Bank is paying the interest on the U. States 6 per cent Loan, as well as that now over due on Treasury Notes. The interest on Tennessee Bonds is also paid by this institution. The wheelwright shop of a Mr. Johnston, situated in the

lower part of the city, was entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning, it being the second attempt made within a few days past to destroy the same. Loss \$900. On Saturday evening next, a splendid entertainmen comes off at Sanderson's Franklin House, it being the anni versary of The Philadelphia Typographical Society, upon which occasion, there will no doubt be a "feast of reason and flow of soul"

Rumors are now more rife than ever, but as they are, in great measure, of so preposterous a character. I should be really insulting the intelligence of our community to make public any of them, save that of the probable appointment of James M. Porter to a highly important station under the Tyler Administration. Gov. Porter has not yet it is boldly averred, committed himself upon the Presi-

Milby Ake, the negro charged with murder in the secon degree, in killing Hannah Morris, colored, some time since was placed upon his trial this morning, in the Court of General Sessions, and acquitted of the same!

A change, it is trusted for the better, has taken place in the management of the United States Insurance Company in whose affairs for a long period past, much abuse has ex isted in the shape of loans to individual members comprising the Board of Directors. An entire new set has just been

In the Flour and Grain market there is nothing doing .-The former article can now be purchased at \$4 a \$4 124 per bbl. Pennsylvania Wheat, good, is held at 86 a 90c. Acargo of several thousand bushels Southern arrived yesterday, for which there is no demand. Six hundred and fifty pieces of cloths, cassimeres, &c.

within the past few days, and will be sold for the benefit of Uncle Sam. The river is again filled with floating ice, and the navigation below the city is seriously obstructed by the same In Exchanges I quote Roston | prem. to | disc. N. York, par a i prem; Baltimore par a i disc; N. Orleans i prem. a

par ; Mobile 9 a 10 disc. On England, 6, with scarcely any thing doing. Our 'Relief' Notes are becoming dally more worthless, The following sales occurred at the Board of Brokers to day : \$450 Wilmington Sixes, 1858, 581; 10 shares Kentucky Bank, C. & P. 44; 50 shares Wilmington Railroad 64

HALF-PAST 4 O'CLOCK P. M. The Governor's Message reached this city about ten pying five columns of the "Keystone." Of it contents I have neither time nor inclination to speak; but it is very much like former productions from the same head. HENRY B. WRIGHT, (Loco-Foco) of Luzerne County, in

Bepcal of Bankrupt Law-Oregon Terriory-Appropriations-Capital Punishment-Slave Trade in the District Columbin, in Florida, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1843. In SENATE, to-day, petitions were presented against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law by Messrs.

TALLMADGE, WRIGHT, and CRITTENDEN, and in favor of it by Mr. BENTON-all from the City and State of New-York. Mr. Smith of Cenn., presented resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of the pasage of an act refunding to General Jackson, with

interest, the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall; equesting Congress to pass a law for a more effective establishment of the army of the United States; and denying to Congress the right to dictate to the States the manner in which they shall elect their Mr. BERRIEN, from the Committee on the Ju-

diciary, reported a bill to revive and continue in force the several acts for the relief of insolvent Several private bills from the House were twice

read and appropriately referred.

The bill of Mr. LINN, to authorize measures for the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon, was taken up, the question pending on the motion to strike out the preamble declaring that the title of the United States to Oregon is certain and will not be abandoned.'

Messrs. Linn, Archer, Fulton, Smith of Indiana. Sevier and others participated in the discussion, all concurring as to the validity of the claim of the United States to this territory, but some holding that this preamble was unnecessary, &c.

The presmble was stricken out, and after the adoption of several amendments, the bill was ordered engrossed. Its main provisions are, its authorising the President to cause to be erected at suitable distances and locations a line of military posts on the Missouri and Arkansas rivers into the best pass to the valley of the Oregon and to the mouth of the Columbia river; its granting to every male inhabitant and cultivator of the soil for five consecutive years 640 acres of land, and to his wife and children under 18 years of age 160 acres each; its providing for the appointment of two additional Indian agents west of any existing agencies, &c.

The Senate adjourned. Mr. FILLMORE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported (on Saturday, notice of which, by oversight, was omitted in my last,) the second general appropriation bill of the Session, providing for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending 30th June, 1844. Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a

resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment in public; adopted. The States were called in order for resolutions

during the morning hour. Mr. SLADE offered a resolution, (prefaced by a preamble stating that the law of 1820 declared the foreign slave trade to be piracy and punishable with death, that a traffic in slaves is and has long been carried on in the District of Columbia, in the very heart of the Nation, within sight of the President's House and the Capitol, involving all the principles repugnant to human rights, which characterize the foreign slave trade, and that the Constitution provided for the cession of a Seat of Govrnment over which Congress should exercise exclusive jurisdiction, that the Representatives of all the States might meet on common ground, where aws involving the peculiar principles of any of the States should not operate,) declaring that all laws authorizing the slave trade in this District ought to be repealed, and instructing the Committee on

the District to report a bill therefor. Mr. S. moved to suspend the 21st rule for the eception of the resolution; negatived. Yeas 3, Nays 111. Mr. ROOSEVELT presented a petition from New?

fork, for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to repeal so much of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Florida of 1832 'to prevent the immigration of free negroes and mulattoes into this Territory,' as imposes a to be sold in case of non-payment, &c. &c.

Mr. WELLER moved to lay the resolution on the table; carried, Yeas 113, Nays 80. Mr. BownE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report on Thursday next, a bill to refund the fine to General Jackson.

and moved the previous question; refused, Ayes 66, Nays 83. Thus the resolution lies over. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was again

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky. who was entitled to the floor, and in anticipation of hearing whom a large audience, comprising many of the 'fair women' of the Metropolis, had assembled, said he had been exceedingly anxious to speak on the repeal and on the other topics of debate, particularly those started by Mr. Cushing, but indisposition prevented, and he yielded the floor.

Mr. MILTON BROWN of Tennessee made a pertinent and forcible speech against the repeal. He said that perhaps there never had been a law nassed which had been more misrepresented than the Bankrupt Law, and against which the objections had in a greater degree been founded, not on the merits of the law itself, but on its details and on extraneous considerations. This was a law, the constitutionality and necessity of which had been admitted and maintained, not only by the framers of the Constitution, but by distinguished men of all parties ever since that time.

It was not until since the last Presidential Election that the self-styled Democratic (Loce) party had opposed it. Mr. B. referred to the bill in 1836, reported by Mr. Wall in the Senate, (being a counter report to the simultaneous bill of Mr. Clayton,) which was understood to embody the views of the Loco-Foco party, in proof of which and of Mr. Benton's favor of a Bankrupt Law, he quoted from Mr. Benton's speech of that time, and showed that the bill of Mr. Wall (the features of which he examined) contained the retrospective, the voluntary without a limited minimum and all those provisions objected to in the present law. He briefly pointed out the beneficial results yet

to be effected by the law in its protective operations by restricting excessive credits, preventing fraudulent conveyances and preferences, and securing to each creditor his just proportion of assets, &c. if it was allowed to stand on the statute book, and deprecated the ruinous policy of going on to repeal it because of a momentary supposed dissatisfaction with some of its provisions, until it had had a fair trial, and until an enlightened public opinion had rendered a verdict against it.

Mr. WELLER made a violent speech in favor of the repeal and in denunciation of the Whig party, whose Requiem, together with that of Mr. Clay, he attempted (and with considerable success) to sing in the same hideous notes of his distinguished exemplar and colleague, of the Senate-Mr. Allen. It is to be apprehended, however, that this 'labor of love' he will yet discover to have been premahave been forfeited in the United States District Court ture, and that, now sleeping, it will arise in its majesty in 1344 and strike terror and dismay through the hearts of its opponents of the "Sub-

terranean" Democracy and Tylerism. Mr. FERRIS, at some length, argued the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the law, and

urged its repeal. Mr. Bowns obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

A DAILY MEMORANDUM-BOOK FOR 1843, containing an Almanac, Interest Tables, &c. has just been published by L. Francis, 83 William-stminutes before 4 o'clock. It is a lengthy document, occa- Each day in the year has a blank third of a neatly ruled page set apart for it, beside a considerable space at the end for a general memoranda. To any one who has engagements ahead which he is said, has been elected Speaker in the House, and BEN- wishes to remember with precision, such a work JAMIN CRISPEN, (Loco-Foco) of Philadelphia County, pre-Baurus, | would seem indispensable.